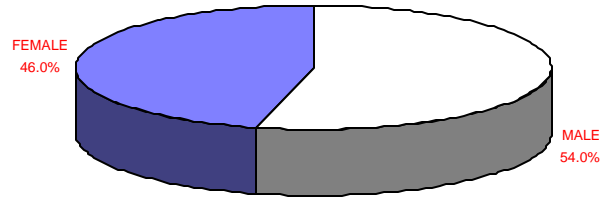


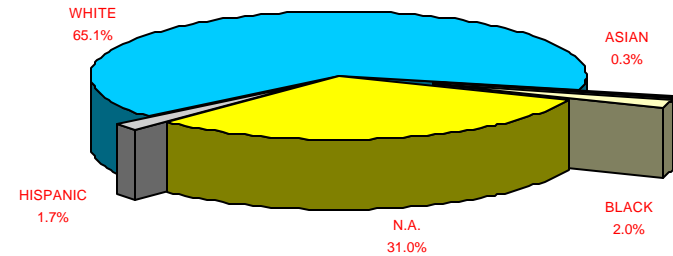
## 1999-2000 PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A dropout is defined as an individual who meets the following criteria: 1) was enrolled in school (grades 7-12) at some time during the previous school year, 2) was not enrolled at the beginning of the current school year, 3) has not graduated or completed an approved educational program, 4) did not transfer to another LEA, private school, federal or state-approved educational program, 5) was not absent due to suspension or school-approved illness, or death. The dropout rate is calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by accumulative enrollment.

1999-2000 DROPOUTS BY GENDER

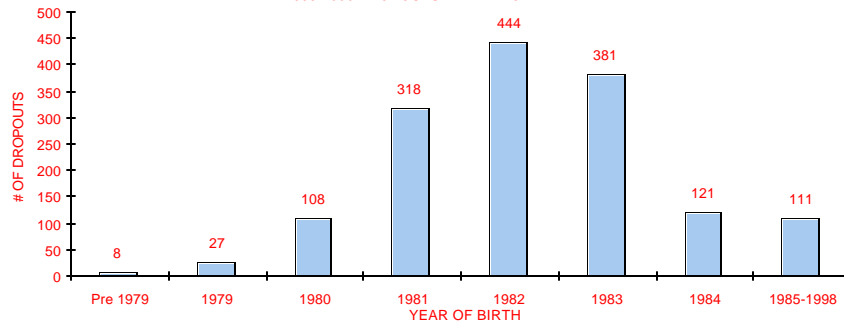


1999-2000 DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY

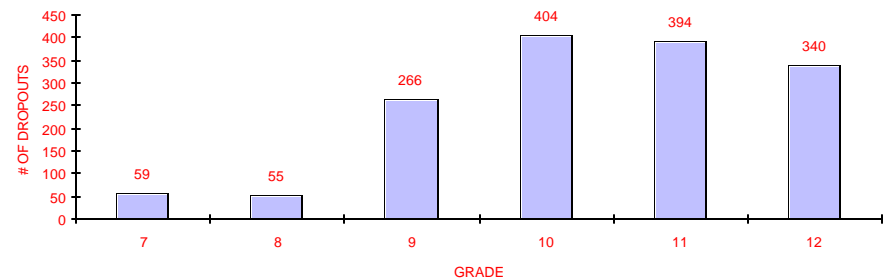


	Dropouts	% of Accumulative Enrollment
White	988	1.52%
Native American	470	0.72%
Other Minorities	60	0.09%
Total	1,518	2.33%

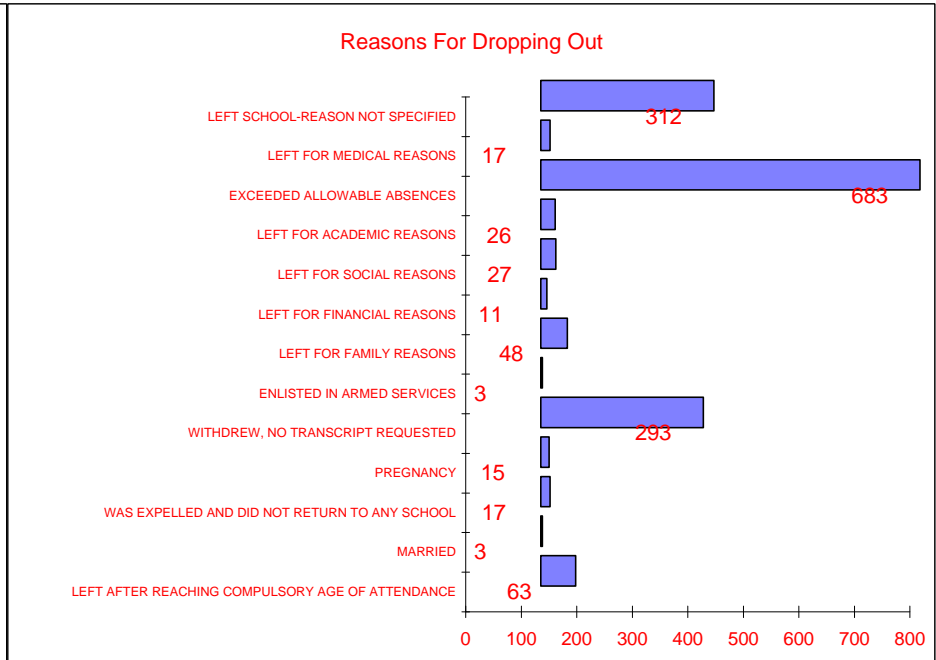
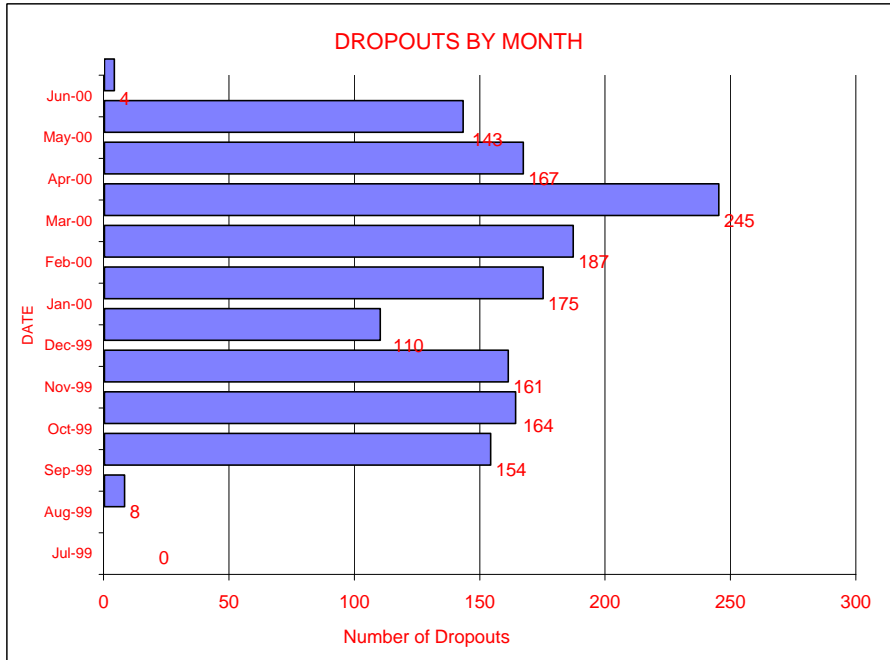
1999-2000 DROPOUTS BY YEAR OF BIRTH



1999-2000 DROPOUTS BY GRADE



## 1999-2000 PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS



### **FACT SUMMARY: (Based on National Data\*)**

- ◆ Over the last 10 years, the percentage of young adults completing high school has been relatively stable for whites and blacks. During the same period, the percentage completing high school through an alternative to a regular diploma has increased, with 1999 alternative completion rates of about 9 to 11 percent for white, black, and Hispanic young adults.
- ◆ In 1999, young adults living in families with incomes in the lowest 20 percent of all family incomes were five times as likely as their peers from families in the top 20 percent of the income distribution to drop out of high school.
- ◆ Although dropout rates were highest among students age 19 or older, about two-thirds (67.3 percent) of the current-year dropouts were ages 15 through 18; moreover, about two-fifths (43.2 percent) of the 1999 dropouts were ages 15 through 17.